

EXAMINATION CONCEPTS AND GUIDELINES

OVERVIEW

This section explores the rationale for compliance and Community Reinvestment Act examinations, concepts regarding examinations, and information resources available to examiners.

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RATIONALE

In 1996, the Division of Compliance and Consumer Affairs (DCA) completed an aggressive effort to re-engineer the examination process to:

- Improve examiner efficiency
- Reduce examination presence in the financial institution
- Promote consistent examination standards and procedures
- Improve the quality of the examination process
- Improve the Report of Examination

The results of the re-engineering effort are evidenced within the Compliance Examination Manual. This manual is intended to provide examiners with user-friendly procedures and a compliance/CRA reference guide. This manual should not be viewed as a replacement for the FDIC Rules and Regulations, but rather as a supplement.

Congress by statute has assigned the FDIC enforcement responsibilities for various consumer protection, fair lending, and certain other regulations for financial institutions supervised by the FDIC. The compliance/CRA examination is the primary means by which the FDIC determines the extent to which a financial institution is meeting its responsibility to comply with the various requirements and proscriptions of the different laws and regulations.

**RATIONALE
(cont'd)**

The compliance enforcement responsibilities assigned to the FDIC are similar to those responsibilities assigned to the FDIC in other areas. For example, the FDIC examines and supervises financial institutions for safety and soundness purposes, maintains deposit insurance funds, acts as receiver, and liquidates the assets of failed financial institutions. All of these tasks are assigned by statute, and all must be performed in an efficient and consistent manner.

There are also a number of collateral reasons for effective enforcement of the various consumer laws and regulations. It is important that consumers and businesses obtain the benefits and protection afforded them by the laws and regulations. The compliance examination, and follow-up supervisory attention accorded violations and other deficiencies, helps to assure this result. In addition, violations of many of the laws and regulations give rise to possible civil liability for damages, and administrative adjustments for understated finance charges or annual percentage rates. Thus, violations can adversely impact the capital position of a financial institution. Therefore, to the extent that effective examination and supervision helps to identify violations, and preclude or minimize their recurrence, such adverse impact is avoided and the FDIC's safety and soundness objectives are met. Finally, the presence of violations and the absence of an effective program to manage a financial institution's compliance responsibilities, reflects adversely on senior management and the board of directors. This may well carry over into other areas of management responsibility.

The goal of the examiner is to ascertain the effectiveness of the institution in complying with consumer and fair lending laws and regulations that the FDIC is charged with enforcing. Examiners should take a reasoned, common sense approach to examining that is based on cooperation with financial institution management to attain the goal of institution compliance with the laws and regulations. This section of the manual will provide the framework for conducting compliance/CRA examinations, but by no means can every variable or situation that must be analyzed when examining a financial institution be addressed in this section or any other section of this manual. However, baseline analysis procedures to be performed when conducting every examination have been established.

EXAMINATION PRIORITIES AND FREQUENCY CRITERIA

The FDIC's first priority continues to be the effective surveillance and supervision of those financial institutions requiring special supervisory attention. Implementation of this fundamental principal of targeting examinations and supervisory efforts where the need is greatest demands appropriate resource allocation and will be accomplished in accordance with the instructions set forth below. Since decisions concerning examination priorities and frequencies, as well as the supervisory steps taken subsequent to an examination, are significantly influenced by the consumer compliance and CRA ratings assigned, their importance is self-evident.

Frequency

Compliance examinations should generally be conducted concurrently with safety and soundness examinations except when the size and arrangement of departments or other factors makes it impractical or inefficient to do so. Also, requests by financial institution management that examinations be conducted separately should be considered in this determination.

When the safety and soundness composite rating is "1", "2", or "3" and the compliance area is rated "4" or "5", a compliance examination is to be conducted within a 12 month interval. Conversely, if the safety and soundness rating is "3", "4", or "5", the compliance examination may be extended to the maximum interval if the compliance area is assigned a compliance rating "1", "2", or "3".

Otherwise, the compliance examination frequency must conform to the standard examination intervals listed in the table following even when the safety and soundness examination has been extended.

Compliance Composite Rating	Maximum Interval (Months)
1	36*
2	36*
3	12**
4	12
5	12

* Financial institutions with "1" or "2" ratings in Compliance and "Outstanding" or "Satisfactory" CRA ratings may be eligible for an Interim Visitation and a subsequent deferral for up to two additional years (or five years from the previous examination date).

** The examination schedule may be extended to 24 months if a visitation is conducted within 12 months of the compliance examination start date.

EXAMINATION PRIORITIES AND FREQUENCY CRITERIA (cont'd)

Frequency (cont'd)

NOTE: Newly chartered and insured institutions and institutions which convert to insured nonmember status will be examined within 12 months from the date the bank opens or converts charters, unless a visitation is performed. If a visitation is performed within 12 months of the financial institution's insured date, the compliance examination may be extended to 24 months.

Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) examinations are, as a rule, conducted simultaneously with compliance examinations. The standard interval for CRA examinations is as follows.

COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT	Maximum Interval (Months)
Rating	
Outstanding	36*
Satisfactory	36*
Needs to Improve	12**
Substantial Noncompliance	12

* Financial institutions with "1" or "2" ratings in Compliance and "Outstanding" or "Satisfactory" CRA ratings may be eligible for an Interim Visitation and a subsequent deferral for up to two additional years (or five years from the previous examination date).

** The examination schedule may be extended to 24 months if a visitation is conducted within 12 months of the compliance examination start date.

The lowest of either the composite Compliance or CRA rating will dictate the examination frequency schedule for the institution. Compliance and CRA examinations will not be conducted independently of each other without prior approval of the Regional Director. The examination frequency schedule sets the maximum allowable number of months between examinations. This schedule is not meant to preclude DCA Regional Directors and Field Office Supervisors from scheduling examinations earlier if circumstances warrant the acceleration of the examination date.

**OBJECTIVES
OF THE
EXAMINER IN
THE
COMPLIANCE
EXAMINATION**

There are several objectives in the examination of a financial institution. These center around improving the overall performance of all state nonmember financial institutions. The philosophy of examiners should be to assist institutions to help themselves improve their performance. This is accomplished by examiners focusing on operations that pose the most risk to the institution, its depositors, and the public and by emphasizing the management and program components of the rating. In addition, a critical aspect of examination philosophy is for examiners to maintain ongoing communication with financial institution management throughout the examination.

To attain these goals of improving financial institution performance, examiners should provide institution management appropriate information for improving their compliance program.

This information can take a variety of forms, such as recommending:

- **Improvement of internal control procedures**
Examiners can recommend a secondary review of documentation or the creation of checklists so that loan personnel may verify that files contain required disclosures.
- **Enhancement of training**
Examiners can recommend that management implement a cross training program for personnel to ensure all employees are knowledgeable of the various consumer protection and fair lending laws and regulations.
- **Balancing Duties**
Examiners can recommend that compliance duties be delegated to persons with time to adequately administer the compliance program. This is especially critical in an institution where one officer is assigned a multitude of responsibilities and does not appear to have sufficient time to adequately administer the compliance program.

This assistance is best provided by examiners sharing their experience and knowledge of successful compliance/CRA programs with financial institution management. The examiner's efforts will help improve the financial institution's compliance posture and help prevent future violations from occurring. In addition, examiners are responsible for providing guidance to institution management regarding the various consumer and fair lending laws and regulations, and any changes to the regulations between examinations.

**GENERAL
EXAMINATION
PROCEDURES
AND
CONSIDERA-
TIONS**

To maximize examiner time and resources, proper examination preparation and planning is essential. Examiners should be aware of the tools and resources available to set the examination scope, conduct the examination, and provide guidance to financial institution management and personnel. Examiners will conduct compliance and CRA examinations simultaneously, and for this reason the procedures described below for Scope and Conducting an Examination cover both compliance and CRA examinations.

Scope

The examiner has the authority to establish an examination scope based on potential problem areas. This can be accomplished by assigning a hierarchy of risk to the areas reviewed when ascertaining regulatory compliance in state nonmember financial institutions. The process and procedures for determining the areas of risk for an institution will vary by institution. It is the examiner's responsibility to make an independent analysis of the information made available from both FDIC sources and the financial institution during Pre-Examination Planning (PEP), and focus the scope on perceived risk areas.

These determinations may be made based on previous examination findings and whether the institution has an adequate internal audit program or strong review policies and procedures. Where the Examiner-in-Charge (EIC) determines strong internal and/or external controls and procedures exist, a limited scope review of areas covered by these controls and procedures may be conducted.

NOTE: Refer to DCA Memorandum 97-014 dated July 14, 1997 which provides additional details on performing a review of an internal/external audit function.

A limited scope review is defined as a reduction in the established initial or specific examination procedures for a particular regulation as outlined in the Manual. The limited scope review for a particular regulation is to be supported by discussions with management about the institution's particular policies and procedures, a sufficient review of related documentation to determine an institution's compliance with the regulation, and ultimately examiner judgment.

To set the initial scope of the examination, the EIC will review a variety of information during PEP to determine the level of review for the on-site portion of the examination. A sample of the information to be considered when setting the scope includes:

- The financial institution's historical record of compliance, including such items as:
 - Violations cited in previous examinations
 - Compliance program (strengths and weaknesses)
 - Audit and internal control program and procedures

GENERAL EXAMINATION PROCEDURES AND CONSIDERATIONS (cont'd)

Scope (cont'd)

- Program deficiencies identified during the previous examination and the institution's corrective actions
- The development of any new loan or deposit products or any changes in the portfolio mixes
- Senior management changes, especially the compliance officer
- Electronic banking activity
- Consumer complaints

NOTE: The examiner may wish to review an area covered by a complaint, even though the complaints were resolved satisfactorily, to ensure that appropriate controls are in place.

- Number and types of branch locations

In addition, when establishing the examination scope, the following should be considered:

- Examiners can limit or expand their review based on reliable procedures and controls in effect (or the lack thereof) at the institution
- Initial or specific examination procedures may alter the original examination scope
- Examiners should assign a hierarchy of risk to the PEP findings for prioritizing the scope
- Examiners should target areas of concern not identified during PEP procedures, but uncovered in another manner

Examples of Limited Scope Reviews

The following examples are provided to aid examiners in determining when examination procedures can be reduced or eliminated during compliance examinations. It is imperative that examiners apply these examples on an individual basis as each institution and examination will be different. Examiner judgment plays a key role in supporting any modification in normal examination procedures. Discussions with management and review of policies and procedures will help examiners formulate support for their decisions and judgment.

- Right to Financial Privacy

If, during discussions with management, it is determined that the institution does not have any applicable requests for information, and that adequate procedures are present should an applicable request be received by the institution, the examiner need only document this support in the examiner's summary. However, if the institution indicates that it received 50 applicable requests for financial information, then these requests should be sampled to determine if the institution is in compliance with its established procedures and if the procedures are adequate to identify violations. If adequate policies,

GENERAL EXAMINATION PROCEDURES AND CONSIDERA- TIONS (cont'd)

Examples of Limited Scope Reviews (cont'd)

procedures, and internal review are present, and no violations were noted at the last compliance examination, a limited sampling of the requests would be performed at the current examination.

- Regulation B

Where an institution performs an adequate internal audit for adverse action notices and management takes appropriate corrective action, the examiner may be able to reduce the scope of review. Where an institution has not changed its adverse action notice since the last examination and no related violations were noted at that examination, a limited scope review could be performed at the current examination. However, if these situations are not present, at a minimum the examiner should review an appropriate number of loan denials to meet the sampling guidelines for consumer compliance regulations as outlined in Appendix H of the Manual.

In the description above, the examiner would be able to reduce the required number of notices to a number that gave a renewed comfort level at the current examination. Conversations with the compliance officer may provide answers to help form a conclusion about the institution's internal monitoring of adverse action notices and any secondary review that may be performed by lending personnel.

If an examiner concludes that the institution's internal audits were adequate, corrective action was timely, regulatory training for personnel was adequate, secondary reviews were performed prior to sending adverse action notices to applicants, and minimal technical violations were noted at the last compliance examination, then a reduced scope for adverse actions may be applicable at the current examination. Supporting statements in the work papers would be necessary.

Multi-Branch Institutions

In general, when examining a financial institution with multiple locations, various offices should be selected for review while taking into account such factors as:

- Locations where credit decisions are made
- Types of services and or products offered at various locations
- Uniformity of forms
- Uniformity of procedures and controls imposed throughout the financial institution's system
- Location of key personnel
- Location of records needed to determine compliance with applicable laws and regulations
- Existence of any outstanding consumer complaint that can only be investigated by visiting a particular office

**GENERAL
EXAMINATION
PROCEDURES
AND
CONSIDERA-
TIONS
(cont'd)**

**Multi-Branch
Institutions
(cont'd)**

- Branches being independent to make decisions or whether all decisions and actions are centralized
- Ability of branch officers to approve or deny credit applications and originate loans and accompanying paper work or whether all originations occur at one location
- Acquisition/establishment of additional/new branch locations

It is even more critical to examine various offices of an institution if each office operates independently. In addition, it is desirable to visit different offices from one examination to the next to ensure operating practices are consistent.

**Targeting the
Examination**

Once the examiner has reviewed available information, the decision may be made to target the examination to areas identified as problems or areas having a higher likelihood of having violations. A targeted review is defined as a concentrated review of a particular section of a regulation due to a perceived or documented weakness. The targeted review establishes the main weakness and determines what actions are necessary to correct the deficiency. The other sections of the particular regulation may be reviewed under the normal procedures or reduced scope procedures, as applicable. An example of a targeted review would be concentrating Truth in Lending (TIL) examination procedures on construction loans while limiting TIL reviews on other loan categories due to violations noted only in construction loans at the last compliance examination.

Furthermore, if the financial institution has a strong record of compliance which includes:

- A limited number of technical violations identified at previous examinations
- A strong audit, internal controls, and training program
- A secondary review system (to ensure proper Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA) and TIL disclosures are provided in real estate loans)

These factors would allow the EIC to perform a limited or targeted review of real estate loan disclosures for RESPA and TIL, provided procedures have not changed since the previous examination. Upon completion of PEP, if the EIC chooses to perform a limited or targeted scope review of disclosures for RESPA and TIL, the reasons must be detailed in the workpapers and discussed with management at the initial meeting or the exit meeting. An examiner should also detail the scope of the examination and the reasons for the scope in the PEP Memorandum. Pertinent workpapers for those examination procedures affected by limited or targeted scopes must clearly state that the scope was limited or targeted and refer to the PEP Memorandum.

**GENERAL
EXAMINATION
PROCEDURES
AND
CONSIDERA-
TIONS (cont'd)****Targeting the
Examination
(cont'd)**

Another situation where a limited scope review may be appropriate is when an institution has a history of significant problems in one area, but has a strong record in another area. For example, during PEP, the EIC identifies numerous violations of a significant nature, along with a weak compliance program in the credit application denial process from the previous report of examination, while deposit operations covered by Truth in Savings, Expedited Funds Availability, Electronic Fund Transfers, and Part 329 have strong controls and, historically, had few or no violations in previous examinations. In this situation, the EIC may target the examination and review controls and procedures in the deposit-related area, and if satisfied, reduce the sample size to allow more time for review of credit denials.

Another possible situation that may cause the EIC to target the examination is where an institution has introduced a new home loan credit product since the previous examination. In this instance the examiner may target the new home loan product and perform a limited review of installment loan products, which have not changed since previous examinations and had not been cited for violations.

Targeting the examination maximizes examiner efficiency and may reduce the on-site examination presence, while emphasizing areas of risk. DCA's resources, manpower and otherwise, are maximized by selecting a small sample of documents to review in areas that a financial institution maintains strong controls and has a history of limited violations while spending this time savings on problem areas.

Field Office review procedures have been established by DCA and implemented in the regions. The procedures call for the review of workpapers, PEP Memorandums, and other examination related materials. The procedures also call for the careful review of applicable workpaper standard requirements. One of these requirements calls for each regulation reviewed to have an appropriate examiner summary listing the scope of the review, the findings, and why the scope may have been reduced or expanded from the normal examination procedures for the particular regulation reviewed. These procedures are consistent with the requirements documented in this manual regarding limited scope reviews and the need to detail the limited scope review of any regulation in the workpapers. The satisfactory support for the reduced review is a necessary prerequisite to receiving an acceptable rating during a field office review of examination workpapers. Examiners will not be criticized on a reduced scope examination, which does not include completing all examination procedures for a particular regulation, if the reasons are sufficiently documented.

**GENERAL
EXAMINATION
PROCEDURES
AND
CONSIDERA-
TIONS (cont'd)**

**Targeting the
Examination
(cont'd)**

Example of examiner summary to support a reduced scope review:

Regulation CC: Deposit Hold Notices

Scope: Discussed hold notice forms with Compliance Officer. No changes since last examination.

Reviewed last six months internal audits, noted minor technical violations on hold notices.

Discussed teller turnover at branches. No new tellers since last examination.

Discussed training. Tellers are trained every six months on hold notice forms.

Reviewed last examination violations. Two technical violations noted. All corrected.

Reviewed 10 hold notices at each branch from the most recent month. No violations.

Findings: The hold notice scope and review was reduced due to adequate training, procedures, audits, and limited employee turnover. See workpapers for details.

**Examination of
Affiliates of State
Nonmember
Financial
Institutions**

The FDIC has authority to examine affiliates of insured state nonmember institutions for compliance with various consumer protection laws and regulations. Accordingly, if in the course of an examination of an affiliate, a violation of an applicable consumer protection law or regulation is identified, it **should** be cited in the Report of Examination. Such reporting is consistent and is mandated by Section 10(b)(5)(B) of the FDI Act, which requires the FDIC to make "a full and detailed report of condition of any insured depository institution or affiliate examined by the Corporation."

Additionally, for those regulations where the FDIC is not the primary enforcement authority, such as the Fair Housing Act and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, there are statutory requirements to refer applicable violation cases to the Department of Justice or the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Where there is no statutory mandate, referral decisions, as well as decisions regarding the scope of information to be referred, should be made on a case-by-case basis. The circumstances involved as well as other applicable statutory provisions, such as the Right to Financial Privacy Act, must be considered. Any referral of discovered violations of consumer protection laws and regulations to other Federal Agencies with primary enforcement responsibilities, such as the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Federal Trade Commission (FTC), Department of Justice (DOJ), the Federal Reserve, etc., should generally be made in a narrative fashion which does not disclose the identity of any individual customer.

**CONDUCTING
THE
EXAMINATION****Communication**

Once the initial scope of the examination has been established and the EIC begins the on-site portion of the examination, the most critical aspect of the examination becomes communication with financial institution management. During the examination, the EIC should discuss, on an ongoing basis, any violations, program deficiencies, or other issues identified. Examiners should keep management informed of both identified strengths and weaknesses of the institution's compliance program and posture throughout the examination.

There should be no issues discussed during an exit or board meeting that have not previously been discussed with management. Examiners should make positive comments to reinforce financial institution management's efforts when a strong compliance program is identified.

Communication between the examination staff, the EIC, the Field Office Supervisor, and the Regional Office staff is also critical to the examination process. The EIC should communicate with the Field Office Supervisor throughout an examination to confirm how the examination is proceeding, and determine if there are any issues that require Formal Consultation with either the Regional or Washington Office. The communication between examiners, the EIC, the Field Office Supervisor, and the Regional Office staff (including review examiners, Community Affairs Staff, and the Regional Director) is important to ensuring clear understanding among all levels of FDIC personnel.

Scope

The scope of the examination will be preliminarily established during PEP and will continue to develop as the examiner performs the examination procedures set forth in this manual. It is imperative that examiners determine the relevancy of performing full-scope examination procedures for each regulation reviewed. As the review of files and financial institution documents proceeds during the examination, the examiner may find the need to limit the review based on reliable procedures and controls in place, or expand the review based on a lack of procedures, controls, presence of violations, or other matters deserving attention. Sufficient support for any reduced or targeted reviews should be documented in the examination workpapers and placed on Page A of the Report of Examination to allow for examiner review prior to the next regularly scheduled examination.

CONDUCTING THE EXAMINATION (cont'd)

Examination Procedures

This manual is designed to guide examiners step-by-step through the process of examining a financial institution. The manual begins with PEP Procedures, moves to Initial Examination Procedures followed by specific procedures for ensuring compliance with all the regulations for which the FDIC has enforcement responsibility. The manual concludes the examination process with Report Format where specific instructions are detailed for preparing the reports of examination.

Community Reinvestment Act

Detailed procedures for conducting a CRA examination are contained in the CRA Procedures section of this manual. The ideas discussed throughout this Part such as Communication, Scope, Preparing a Report of Examination, Assigning Compliance Ratings, and Workpapers also apply to CRA examinations and Performance Evaluations.

Preparing the Report of Examination

The Report of Examination (ROE) is a stand alone document which must fully detail the:

- Scope of the examination
- Identified violations and other matters of supervisory concern

When violations or other concerns are identified, the examiner should investigate and determine the cause of all violations. This can be done through interviews with institution personnel and management. Determining the cause and extent of a violation or program deficiency is critical to writing the ROE, specifically in preparing the violation pages and in proposing appropriate changes or corrective action to prevent recurrences. Once the investigation of the cause of the violation or concern is complete, the examiner should communicate the findings to management.

- Examiner's findings and recommendations
- Financial institution's management responses to findings

Throughout the examination and in the ROE, examiners should, when appropriate, highlight the strengths of a financial institution's compliance program.

Whether conducting an examination, or reviewing a report in the Regional Office, the following questions should serve as triggering guides for ensuring the validity of the findings in the ROE:

- Does the ROE stand on its own in support of the rating?
- For CRA, is the ROE and Performance Evaluation (PE) in full accordance with the regulation, and examination procedures, and are they in the proper format? Is there information in the ROE that should be included in the PE?

CONDUCTING THE EXAMINATION (cont'd)

Preparing the Report of Examination (cont'd)

- Does the ROE contain sufficient data to support conclusions, or is it assumed that conclusive evidence may exist in the workpapers?
- For ROEs reflecting a significant change in rating from the previous examinations (for example, current Compliance Composite 4, but previously rated Composite 2), are the financial institution's activities which contributed to the new rating described in detail to support the marked change?
- Do the underlying workpapers document all conclusions?
- Is any of the data in the ROE contradicting?
- For each comment or conclusion, has its impact been appropriately determined on all factors contained in the ROE?
- Does all related information reconcile?
- Do the report comments represent the rating definitions?
- Are the financial institution's activities and policies described factually?
- Is the ROE void of any personal slants or vague descriptors?
- If asked "Why?" after reading each report comment or conclusion, can sufficient data and information be found within the report to answer?

Assigning a Compliance Rating

In assigning a rating to a financial institution, the examiner should evaluate how well an institution's management administers compliance responsibilities. The administration of the institution's compliance, audit, and training programs by management and the oversight provided for these programs by management are critical factors to be considered when assigning the management component of the composite rating.

In addition, when assigning the program component, the examiner should recognize that the program each financial institution uses to ensure compliance with applicable regulations is as individual as each institution. Therefore, it is very rare to find two institutions with the same program and examiners should review each institution's program to determine if the program is sufficient for the institution, and if not, identify the weaknesses and make appropriate recommendations for improvement. A significant factor in determining the viability of any compliance program will be the number, nature, and cause of violations cited at an examination.

Workpapers

Appropriate workpapers or standardized workpapers are required for each examination. The workpapers, like the ROE, should fully support the scope and findings of the examination. Refer to Standardized Workpapers, Appendix K, in this manual for further information.

**EXAMINATION
-RELATED
RESPONSIBILI
-TIES**

Examiners are also responsible for conducting other types of financial institution analysis, for example:

- Visitations
 - Investigations
 - Community Contacts
 - Interim Monitoring
-

Visitations

Examiners are responsible for conducting visitations for reasons such as:

- Ascertaining the compliance posture of newly chartered financial institutions
- Ascertaining the compliance posture of institutions rated composite "3" for compliance
- Determining corrective action taken by a financial institution with a composite compliance rating of "4" or "5" since its prior examination or visitation
- Determining and reviewing from progress reports and institution information corrective action taken by a financial institution with a composite CRA rating of "Needs to Improve" or "Substantial Noncompliance" since the prior examination or visitation
- Ascertaining a financial institution's compliance with a formal or informal enforcement action

Visitations are a means for the FDIC to ascertain the compliance posture or implementation of corrective procedures without conducting a full compliance examination. Visitations are usually targeted to specific areas previously identified as weak. Specific procedures for performing visitations are located in the Visitation section of this manual.

Investigations

Investigations are conducted by the FDIC primarily for two reasons:

- Consumer Complaints
- Fair Lending Complaints

Specific procedures for conducting on-site investigations are contained in the Investigations section of this manual.

**EXAMINATION-
RELATED
RESPONSIBILI-
TIES (cont'd)****Community
Contacts**

Examiners are also responsible for conducting Community Contacts during each CRA examination to determine the financial institution's level of involvement in serving its assessment area. These interviews with members of the community assist examiners in the examination process by providing a balanced view of institution activities. In addition, these contacts provide examiners with information as to the credit needs of the institution's assessment area and the institution's performance in meeting these credit needs.

**Interim
Monitoring**

The Interim Monitoring System (IMS) analysis has been suspended until the year 2000. Examiners perform IMS analyses to evaluate the ongoing compliance posture for financial institutions on a 36-month examination frequency cycle. The analysis is performed between the 17th and 20th month following the examination start date. The results of the IMS analysis determine whether or not the institution should continue on the 36-month examination cycle.
